**Chapter 15 Review Quiz**

1. The Crittenden Compromise contained a series of proposed constitutional amendments. Which one of the following was NOT part of the compromise?
   1. To guarantee slavery in the states and provide federal regulation for interstate slave trade
   2. To prohibit Congress form abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia or on any federal property
   3. To compensate slaveholders who were prevented from recovering fugitive slaves
   4. To protect slavery south of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes in all present and future
2. The Confederate Constitution
   1. Guaranteed slavery in the states and territories
   2. Provided for government support for internal improvements
   3. Stated that the President would serve for life
   4. Granted universal suffrage
3. April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the Civil War after
   1. The Confederacy opened fire on the fort
   2. The fort’s commander, Major Robert Anderson, opened fire on Confederate troops
   3. Lincoln surrendered the fort to the Confederate troops
   4. Half of the fort’s personnel died of starvation
4. Three border states whose leaders talked of ‘neutrality’ were
   1. Kentucky, Delaware, Tennessee
   2. Delaware, Texas, Maryland
   3. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland
   4. Florida, Missouri, Kentucky
5. Guerilla attacks often were stage by Confederate “bushwhackers” and Unionist
   1. “jayhawkers”
   2. “flappers”
   3. “redcoats”
   4. “scalawags”
6. During the war, the most lethal weapon, causing eighty to ninety percent of combat casualties, was the
   1. Infantry rifle
   2. Sword
   3. Cannon
   4. Hand pistol
7. The Civil War is often called the world’s first ‘modern’ war because of the role played by all of the following EXCEPT
   1. Railroads
   2. Cannons
   3. Telegraph
   4. Steam-powered ships
8. U.S. paper money originated during the Civil War and was known as
   1. Blue backs
   2. Union rounds
   3. Greenbacks
   4. Confederate rounds
9. A serious economic problem for the Confederacy was
   1. An inflationary spiral caused by printing treasury notes
   2. Exorbitant interest charged on loans from abroad
   3. Deflation caused by the government’s refusal to issue paper money
   4. Lack of government revenue because of the government’s refusal to tax
10. The National Banking Act of 1863 authorized
    1. The chartering of state banks
    2. The chartering of national banks
    3. The issuing of bank notes up to 100 percent of the value of the U.S. bonds they held
    4. The issuing of bank notes up to 50 percent of the value of the U.S. bonds they held
11. The Confederacy’s “King Cotton diplomacy” was unsuccessful due to all of the following EXCEPT:
    1. Bumper crops in 1859 and 1860 created a surplus of raw cotton in British warehouses and delayed the “cotton famine” until 1862
    2. The Confederacy missed its change to ship out its cotton and store it abroad where it could be used to purchase war materials
    3. King Cotton diplomacy contradicted the Confederate foreign policy objective: to persuade the British and the French governments to refuse to recognize the legality of the blockade
    4. Refusing to be manipulated by the Confederacy, Britain developed its own cotton supply
12. The Battle of Bull Run in 1861 also was known by southerners as the Battle of
    1. Manassas
    2. Stonewall
    3. Little Creek
    4. Shenandoah
13. In November 1862, Lincoln removed George B. McClellan from his command due to all the following reasons EXCEPT that McClellan
    1. Was afraid to use his fine fighting machine
    2. Was afraid to take risks and he never learned that no victory can be won without risking defeat
    3. Consistently overestimated the strength of enemy forces facing him
    4. Took action without waiting for orders or permission from his superiors
14. The *Trent* Affair
    1. Led to British recognition of the Confederacy
    2. Led to angry demands from the British that were settled with diplomacy
    3. Caused the French to enter the war
    4. Brought the Confederacy economic aid but not recognition from the British
15. Fort Henry and Fort Donelson were taken successfully by Union forces under the command of
    1. Ulysses S. Grant
    2. Albert S. Johnston
    3. Pierre G. T. Beauregard
    4. Henry W. Hallack
16. After General Joseph E. Johnston was wounded, Jefferson Davis replaced him with
    1. Robert E. Lee
    2. Edwin M. Stanton
    3. Ulysses S. Grant
    4. Pierre G. T. Beauregard
17. By the end of 1862
    1. The South was clearly losing the war
    2. McClellan had taken Richmond
    3. Union armies had freed the slaves
    4. Confederate counteroffensives had convinced Lincoln that the North could only win by attacking slavery
18. Which of the following was not considered a key swing state in the election of 1860?
    1. Ohio
    2. Pennsylvania
    3. Illinois
    4. Indiana
19. William H. Seward, who had bowed out of the contest for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860 in favor of Lincoln, served in what capacity in Lincoln’s administration?
    1. Vice-president
    2. Secretary of war
    3. Secretary of state
    4. Secretary of the treasury
20. Winfield Scott and Robert E. Lee, who fought on opposite sides in the Civil War, were both from
    1. South Carolina
    2. Ohio
    3. Kentucky
    4. Virginia